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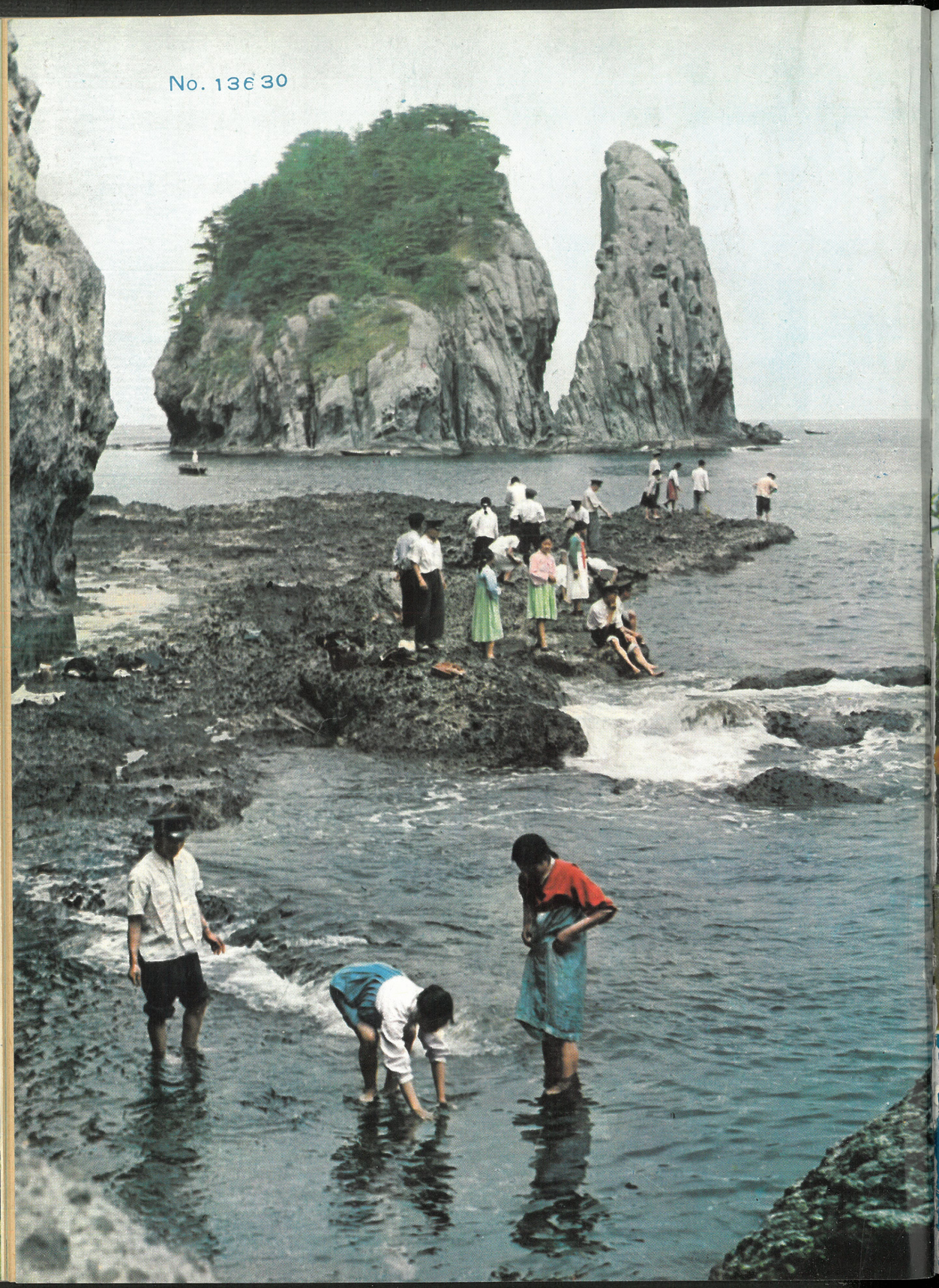

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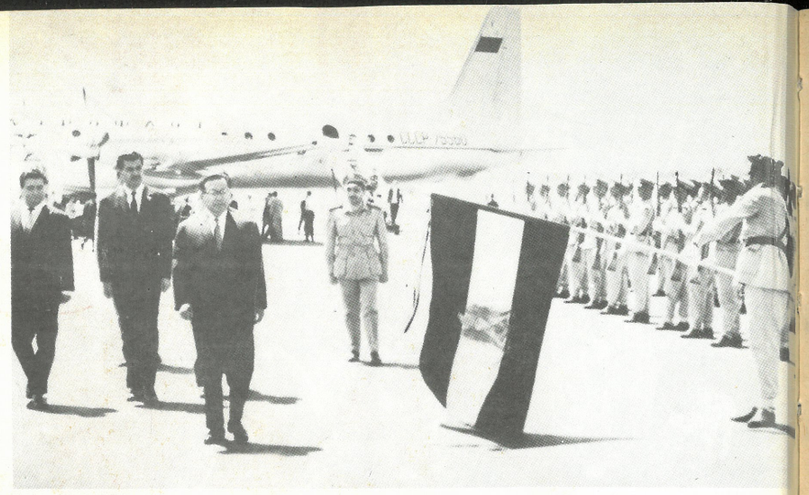
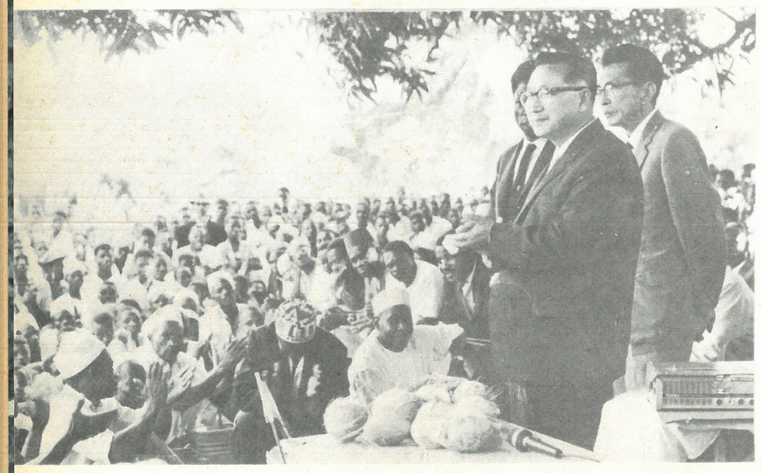
The Korean TRADE UNIONS

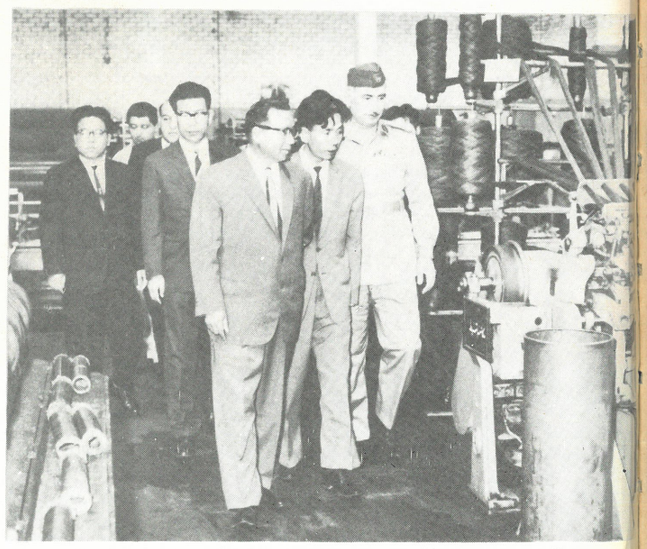


Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., arrived in the Syrian Arab Republic. Seen in the photo is the vice-chairman reviewing the guard of honour



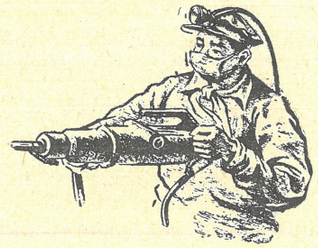
The delegation of the SPA is warmly welcomed by the employees of a livestock farm in the United Tanzanian Republic

The delegation of the SPA inspecting a woolen textile Mill in Bagdad, Iraq ▶



Workes of the Misr Textile Mill in the United Arab Republic shouting at a mass rally the slogan: "Long live friendship between the peoples of the UAR and Korea!"

The Korean TRADE UNIONS



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FRONT COVER:
On a holiday morning

BACK COVER:
At recreation-ground along the Botong river, Pyongyang

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Statement by GFTUK Chairman

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made a statement in connection with the repatriation agreement for another year without amendment.

Having concluded the aggressive "ROK-Japan treaty" with the Pak Jung Hi clique, the Japanese authorities are machinating to create artificial obstacles to the repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan under the wirepulling of U.S. imperialism, he said, and went on:

Under such groundless assertions that "the applicants for repatriation are decreasing in number," "the goal" of the repatriation agreement has been attained and the like, the Japanese authorities are insisting that the repatriation agreement should be abrogated.

Recently the Japanese authorities are openly suppressing the compatriots in Japan who are demanding the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement, by mobilising armed police.

This is proof of their undisguised plot to scrap the agreement on the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

Indignantly condemning the unlawful machinations of the Japanese authorities to encroach upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean residents in Japan and trample underfoot the sacred humanitarian principles, he continued:

It is an inviolable principle of international law and international practice and a humanitarian demand to send back the Korean nationals in Japan to their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today the compatriots who are suffering from national persecution and hardships of living in the foreign land are eagerly desirous of returning home and are making preparations for it.

As was reported, the number of the those who submitted applications for repatriation to the Japanese authorities concerned is innumerable.

It is not difficult to see that the undisguised attempt to "abrogate" the repatriation agreement stems from sinister political aim and motive.

As everybody knows, under the U.S. manipulation the Japanese authorities have been trying to use the question of repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan as a lever, in their political bargaining with the South Korean puppets.

Recently the Japanese authorities are trying to discontinue the repatriation operation, saying that it "adversely affects diplomatic relations" between South Korea and Japan. This is indicative of their wily attempt to sacrifice the repatriation operation for political conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Today the Korean nationals in Japan are waging a resolute struggle against the unjustified attempt of the Japanese authorities to block their repatriation to their glorious homeland.

The people and broad public circles of Japan, too, are voicing full support to the proposal of the Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society on extending the repatriation agreement and strongly condemning the moves of the Japanese authorities to wreck the repatriation operation.

The Japanese authorities must accept at once the proposal advanced by the Central Committee of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society in its July 1 telegram for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

If the Japanese authorities persists in their indiscreet machinations to wreck the repatriation operation, defying the unanimous warning of the working class and peoples of Korea and Japan and the public opinion, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

FACTS and FIGURES

Since the Korean war, our working people have exerted all their efforts for socialist construction with the spirit with which they routed the U.S. imperialists and thereby laid the firm foundation of a self-supporting national economy in this land.

No sooner had the war ended than the Korean Workers' Party set forth the general line of economic construction, namely giving priority to the development of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, and called on the entire people to lay the foundation of a self-supporting national economy.

The Korean people carried out the three-year plan (1954-1956) only in two years and the five-year plan (1957-1961) one year ahead of schedule. Now the seven year plan (1961-1967) is in its last stage.

In 1964 the gross industrial output value of our country was 37 times what it was in 1946, the year right after liberation.

In this period the colonial lopsidedness of economy, the vestige of the Japanese imperialist rule, was liquidated and the war wound completely healed. New industrial branches with machine-building industry as the core have been established and our industry has entered the road of all-round development, relying on its own powerful raw material and power bases.

Thanks to the establishment of chemical and synthetic fibre industries, today the country is turning out in two days as much fabrics as were produced in a year at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule. Along with large-scale central light industrial factories more than 2,000 local industrial factories have sprung up as a reliable production base of mass consumption goods.

On the basis of the firm self-supporting national economy the people's living has rapidly been improved.

In 1964 as compared with the pre-war year, the national income increased to 479 per cent. Monetary wages of workers and office employees increased to 410 per cent and in the 1954-1964 period the income share per peasant household grew 3.3 times in grain and 15 times in cash. And this year the agricultural tax in kind was completely abolished.

In the ten years following the war, the question on housing has also been solved in the main.

Over 9,000 schools including 90 odd higher educational institutions have been set up in North Korea and all the boys and girls are learning to their heart's content thanks to the enforcement of the compulsory secondary school education and the abolition of tuition.

The Korean people, united as one, have turned North Korea into a powerful fortress of revolution politically, economically and militarily and a reliable base for the self-dependent unification of the fatherland.

No force on earth can block the onward march of the Korean people who fight for the self-dependent unification and prosperity of the country.

THE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS IN PRODUCTION

Workers are being organized and mobilized for production by our trade unions as it is one of the tasks to be fulfilled responsibly by them.

In the capitalist society the working class is fighting for its class emancipation. Under the socialist system the working people led by the working class are the masters in their society. Therefore, relation between the power organs and the trade unions are not contradictory but are in complete accord with each other in their aims and interests.

The real interests of the working class can be safeguarded only through the consolidation and strengthening of the people's power as well as through the acceleration of economic and cultural construction of the country.

The active struggle of the trade unions in the carrying out of the production tasks assigned by the state is an inevitable tasks resulting from the position, duty and nature of the trade unions under our socialist system.

The trade unions consider their contribution to production as an important duty of their own. They induce the workers to take an active part in the house-keeping of the country and in the management of enterprises. They enhance the movement of technical innovation by rousing the creative zeal and wisdom of the workers while raising the utility rate of installations. In this way the tasks of production assigned by the state are fulfilled or overfulfilled qualitatively and quantitatively.

The trade unions pay their foremost attention to the movement of technical innovation.

The trade unions, therefore, stimulate the workers to display their creative wisdom and talents. They organize on a broad scale the movement of rationalization with new ideas and new devices in order to mechanize and automate the production processes.

To do this, the trade unions, first of all, accept promptly the creative proposals suggested by the workers. Then a concrete organizational work follows with necessary conditions and assignments of work for their timely realization.

Especially, through the education of self-reliance, the workers are engaged extensively in the movement of technical innovation, finding out what they lack and improving things regarded as unsatisfactory.

The trade union committee at the Chullima Daian Electric Appliances Factory has staged a powerful movement for technical innovation. The movement requires that every work-team introduce more than one new idea or new technique a month into their production, besides setting up a system for reciprocal aid between work-teams and work-shops. As a result, a continuous upsurge of innovation is being noted both in production and technique.

Furthermore, the trade unions are giving the workers informations on the trends of the technical development at home and abroad while organizing on a large scale lectures on science, discussion meetings, seminars, meetings for exchange of experiences and inspection tours, etc.

They think the technical innovation can be successfully realized through a struggle against things old. The trade unions, therefore, help the workers to overcome their myth on technique, passivism, conservatism, and so on. On the other hand, they stir up the workers to think and practise boldly so as to help them establish new records and set up new norm.

Another important aspect of the innovation movement is the promotion of the cooperation between the workers and scientists. In this respect, the trade unions have taken up organizational and political works for inducing scientists and technicians to go down to earth to the place of production and work in perfect union with workers to solve scientific and technical problems as well as initiate or invent new technique and installations suitable for the utilization of raw materials, fuel, and power available in our country.

In the course of carrying out technical innovations, the problem of training a greater number of technicians and raising constantly higher the technical level of the workers is regarded as pressing as ever.

Many workers are being enrolled in the educational system of "study while working." They attend factory colleges, evening or correspondence schools. In addition, the trade unions regularly run technical study groups, providing them with necessary facilities. Skilled workers take charge of unskilled-workers individually and transmit them their technical knowhow.

Many a trade union is running columns for technical questions and answers on wall papers, exhibition halls for new ideas and devices, technical propaganda centres. Our experience shows these things are efficient means for the propagation of science and technique.

Besides, the unions recommend outstanding innovators and inventors, playing up their feats, and appraise them timely for their material reward.

On the other side, the struggle for economization also plays an important role in production.

The trade unions are enhancing among the workers the education on socialist patriotism so as to enable the workers to manage efficiently the national economy as well as to increase the national wealth.

In addition, the workers are taught the political and economic significance of economization along with ways and means to be used for its realization. In this way, the workers come to have a right viewpoint on the properties of the society. This leads them to economize more than ever.

To educate the workers to care for their machines is an important problem dealt with by the unions, too. They educate the workers to handle carefully their machines, to stick to the standard working method and observe the technical regulations as well as to make them well versed in dealing with the machine put in their charge and raise the utility rate without a single accident.

With regard to the rational disposition of manpower, organization of work-teams and shifts, and appointment of work-team leader, the management is given an active assistance by the trade unions.

The trade union organizations direct much attention to strengthening the socialist emulation and Chullima work-team movement to contribute to the production, for this movement is one of the powerful means for educating men in communist ideas influencing the acceleration of socialist construction.

Therefore, the trade unions are developing on a large scale the socialist emulation and Chullima work-team movement so as to give an impetus to the productive power of the nation.

To realize successfully all the works mentioned above, our trade union organizations transform thoroughly the whole matter into an affair with men. The work with men is the most important part of the activities of our trade unions which are actually organized for the education of masses.

The trade unions are exerting their utmost efforts to improve ceaselessly their working methods. As in all other matters, they are striving to solve all the problems, relying on the creative zeal and talents of the workers.

Furthermore, the trade unions are pouring ceaseless efforts into the improvement of the living and working conditions of the workers so as to make them devote themselves with revolutionary zeal to the execution of the Party's economic policy.

MINING INDUSTRY MAKES HEADWAY

The development of mining industry is of weighty importance in building an independent national economy.

For the construction of an independent economy, it is essential to build up powerful heavy and light industries and modern agriculture, develop economy in a diversified way with up-to-date technique and lay solid raw material bases at home.

Without creating solid domestic bases for raw material it is impossible to form a comprehensive industrial system in which all branches are interlinked organically with each other; and on the other hand, it is also impossible to exploit and utilize rationally the rich domestic resources.

The extent to which a country meets with its domestic resources the demand for raw materials needed in the development of industry constitutes a yardstick showing the independency of its industry.

That is why our Government has directed serious attention to the development of raw material industry, mining industry in particular, in building a self-supporting national economy.

Our country is rich in underground resources of various kinds of minerals. This provided a very favourable condition for the development of mining industry and the production of raw materials.

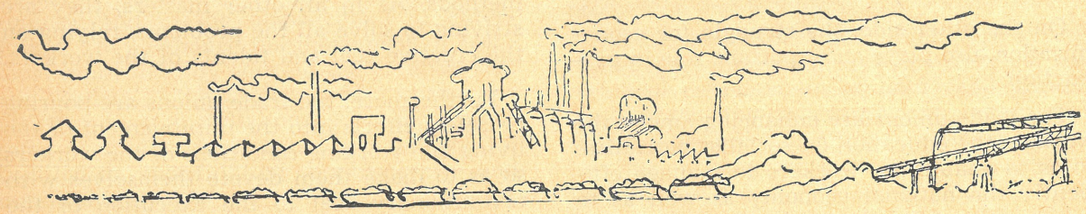
The variety of minerals found so far in our country is more than 300, of which some 160 are economically valuable ones. However, the existence of abundant natural resources is merely a pre-condition for the development of mining industry. The question is how to exploit and utilize them.

It was only after the country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule that our rich natural resources began to be exploited properly and turned into a material power for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living. It was possible because the power and the means of production came into the possession of the people.

Taking into consideration the historical specific conditions of the development of our mining industry, we have developed it in such a way as to overcome its colonial lopsidedness in the shortest possible time.

At the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, the mining industry of Korea had served exclusively in supplying raw materials for the industry of the Japanese mainland. The minerals exploited in Korea were not plenty in kinds. Therefore, it was impossible to rapidly develop the production of processed raw materials without removing such a deformity resulting from colonialism before liberation.

Thus the development of mining industry under a far-reaching plan and with greater



Under the New System

September 9 of this year marks the 18th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Greeting this day, the Korean workers together with the entire people trace back the path they have traversed under the new system.

For a long period the workers were oppressed and exploited by the exploiting class. Since liberation on August 15, 1945, they have become the proud masters of the country and have played an important role in political, economical, cultural fields and others.

There are many people among our workers, who are working as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly as well as to the power organs of all levels. Some of them have become managers of big factories or enterprises. Besides, labour heroes, doctors, masters, scientists, technicians, writers and artists are sprouting every year among their ranks.

Here we introduce a few people who are working to their hearts' content, devoting all their talents and wisdom to the prosperity and unification of the country.

(Read the next page)

assortment of minerals became as an urgent and vital task in ensuring the independency of our industry. This task has been successfully carried out by our workers.

Keeping mining industry ahead of metallurgical, chemical and building-material industries, they have satisfied in proper time the home demand for various raw materials.

The progress of mining industry has been firmly guaranteed by the prior development of geological survey work.

Thanks to the measures taken by the state to push geological survey ahead of mining industry, prospecting work made rapid headway and the number of deposits to be mined grew markedly.

By definitely giving precedence to looking for deposits of minerals, the key to the increase of mineral output, we laid a firm basis for keeping the production of raw materials ahead of processing industry and created favourable conditions for ensuring the diversity and independency of processing industry.

On the other hand, the state took measures to extensively develop medium and small mines along with large-sized ones.

As a result, in the three years from 1962 to 1965 alone, some 60 more mines were developed and went into operation. Thus the demand of our national economy for raw materials has been met more satisfactorily.

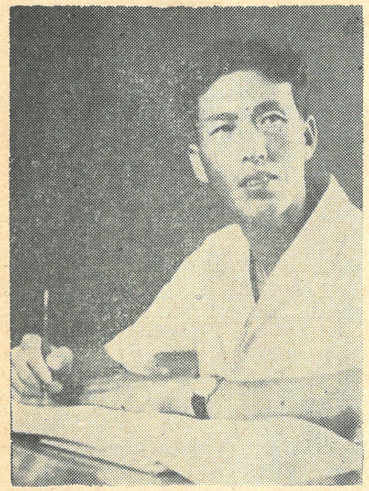
The state has put forth the line of giving priority to the mechanization of labour-consuming hard work, leaving other works to be gradually mechanized. The basic direction of mechanization is to go over from partial and small-scale mechanization gradually to a comprehensive mechanization and automation.

Consequently, in 1964 the level of mechanization in hewing, carriage and other arduous jobs inside and outside the pit went up to 60-80 per cent. In this way our mining industry has advanced at a fast tempo.

For example, the country's mineral output value climbed up to 387.6 per cent in 1964 as against the pre-liberation year of 1944.

The demand of our national economy for non-ferrous mineral ores and non-metal ores such as gold, silver, limestone and graphite have been also satisfied by the mining industry.

Thus our mining industry today is serving as a splendid raw material base for the development of the independent national economy.



Yoon Byung Gwon Has Become a Manager

Yoon Byung Gwon was born into a miner's family. Under the Japanese rule, even in his childhood, he was hired by a landlord and weeded in the latter's field. Otherwise, he went about construction sites in search of work.

But liberation brought to him a big hope and happiness. Thanks to the assistance of the state, he managed to study at a middle school. During the Patriotic War of Liberation, he displayed feats of bravery. Later, in the reconstruction of Pyongyang City he did many things worth high commendation.

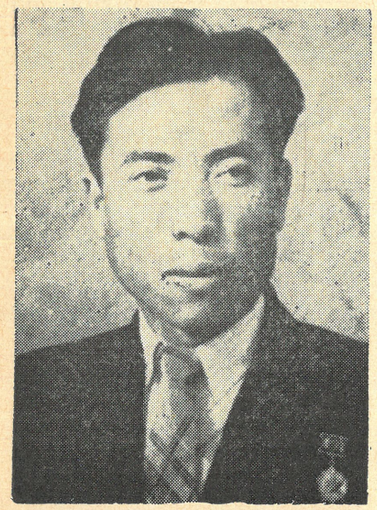
He was elected deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and awarded the title of Labour Hero. He studied and graduated the Pyongyang Construction College without leaving his job. Today, he is the manager of the Combined House Construction Enterprise, East District, Pyongyang.

Labour Hero Li Won Ho

Li Won Ho has been working at the Kumduk Mine for the past 30 years. Since his childhood he toiled, but was hungry all the time under the Japanese imperialist rule. After liberation he took the lead in carrying out the great plan put forth by the state for the development of the mining industry.

He always carried out in an exemplary way his tasks related to the mechanization and automation of working processes and to the rationalization of the working methods. Since liberation he always fulfilled his production plan ahead of the set time and trained more than 100 skilled workers.

It was after liberation that he graduated a mining college, living under the new system. The state awarded him the title of Labour Hero. Today, he is an efficient leader of Chullima Platoon.



Pak Bong Jo, Deputy to the S.P.A.

Pak Bong Jo has been working at the Heungnam Fertilizer Plant as a repair mechanic since liberation. He accomplished shining feats in the reconstruction of the plant which had been destroyed by the Japanese at the time of their defeat in the Second World War. And also, he fought bravely to safeguard the plant from the encroachment of the enemy during the Patriotic War of Liberation.

From the reconstruction period after the war till today, he has worked in the van in rebuilding and expanding the plant and in equipping it with up-to-date installations for improving production processes. Titled as Labour Hero, he is now the head of maintenance and repair shop. And as a deputy to the S.P.A., he is serving well for the workers' welfare.

Master Pak Rim Kyoon

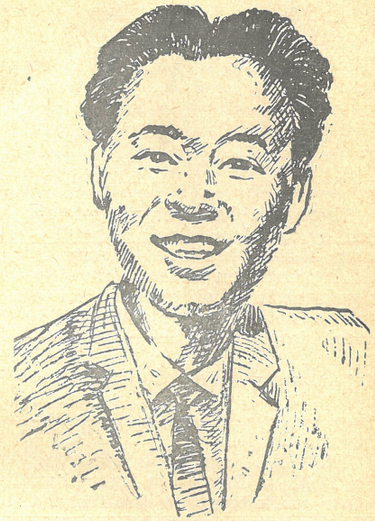
Pak Rim Kyoon is working today as a senior scientific worker at the Automation Research Institute, Academy of Sciences.

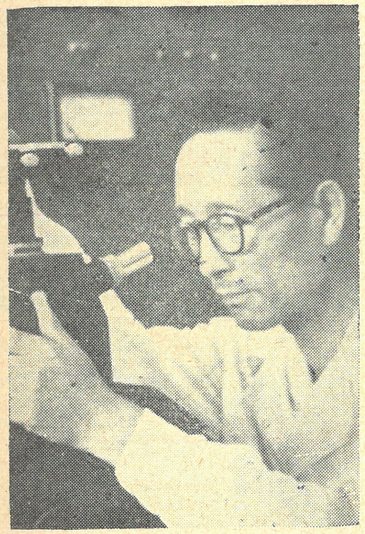
When he was thirteen years old, he followed his father who went abroad to find some way to make out a living. But his situation there did not turn better for him.

After liberation, he came back home and began to work in earnest for the construction of the country. At first, he was sent to a technical school by the factory where he worked. Then he was recommended for further study to the Kim Il Sung University.

After his graduation from the university, he studied and presented many new proposals of great significance relating to the development of communications in our country. He received a master degree as a result of his study.

Today, through his scientific research, he is devoting all his efforts to the prosperity of the country.





Expert Innovator Sung Ri Bum

Sung Ri Bum is a son of a tenant-farmer. He worked at a metal work-shop since the age of nine. He was ruthlessly exploited by capitalists who forced upon him a lot of arduous work.

He got rid of illiteracy only after liberation. He became a turner and began to enjoy his work. Being neither a celebrated technologist nor a mechanical engineer, he thought and practised boldly. Within a few years he invented and improved 50-odd items of mechanical devices for welfare facilities. As a result, he was awarded Order of National Flag, 3rd Class.

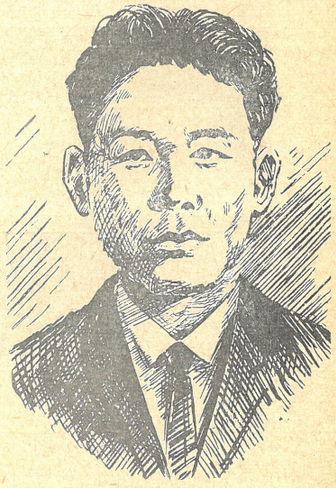
At present, he is working devotedly as a research member at the Institute of Experiments and Research affiliated to the Economic Committee of Pyongyang City.

Worker-Composer Pyo Jeung Hyuk

Pyo Jeung Hyuk is a machine-operator at the Engineering Shop of the Shinpo Fishery Office. He has become a composer after going through artistic circle activities.

Now he is just over 30, but he has already produced more than ten compositions. Songs such as "Big Haul," "Sea Under the Moon" "Fisherman's Dream" are all very popular.

The well-equipped library of the fishery office and various kinds of musical instruments are giving him a great help. Today, with high creative zeal, he overfulfils his production plan and in leisure time he devotes himself to his musical composition, besides assisting some 100 circle members.



A New Type Decelerator

There is a Chullima work-team led by Li Moon Goo in the Ranam Mining Machine Factory. It is at present in advance of other work-teams in all aspects of life in the factory. So far as the technical innovation drive is concerned, its members are called forerunners owing to the good example set up by them. And they deserve, indeed, such an honourable title.

The work-team came into being in 1958, a few years later than other work-teams in the factory. At the outset, some of the machines the work-team members had to tend were outdated, and they had only a few skilled hands among them.

However, by September 1960 when they received the title of Chullima work-team, the old type machines were so improved that they became up-to-date machines.

From that time on, they began to direct more attention to promoting technical progress not only in their work-place or factory but also in all coal mines in the northern region of the country.

Last year alone, they improved or invented some fifty machines and parts, of which twenty were considered important either for their own factory or for other coal mines in the northern region.

They have discarded their old habit of caring only about the capacity or sturdy structure of a machine when they effected technical innovation. This is evidenced by the fact that they devised recently a host of machines with simple structure and form but of good performance.

Take the decelerator for example. It was made through the collective efforts of Kim Jai Ryul, Ho Deuk Chun and Kim Suk Chan and others. It is only one-fifth the size of the old type. Much man-power and time were required for the removal of the old decelerator. But, the new one needs only a man. It is sturdier than the old one and much more accurate in operation.

Some people wondered at their technical innovations, saying: "How could the eleven members of the work-team have done so many things with not so much experience and skill?" They are quite right, but the work-team deserve more commendation in other respects, too. It is a forging work-team which has to fulfil a production plan of its own.

The success of the work-team in the technical innovation drive is closely connected with the measures taken by the primary trade union organization concerned. The trade union organization turned its first and foremost attention to stirring up the zeal of the members of work-team so as to make them stick fast consciously to the acceleration of technical progress. It made the workers conscious of the weighty significance of the innovation drive in building an independent national economy and attaining the unification of the motherland.

Like all the working people of the country, the members of this work-team have wanted earnestly to see the national causes realized. So, they are ready to match any job to realize the national aspirations.

They are well aware of the fact that, however trifle may be their technical innovation, it will be of a good service to the prosperity of the country and earlier achievement of its unification.

Mindful of this, they set out to reform their old machines and installations, overcoming difficulties resulted from the weak technical force at their disposal. For an example, Cho Jai Kwan was only on the level of a junior middle school graduate when his work-team was organized. But he studied hard with enthusiasm, and finally he succeeded in remodelling an iron plate-cutter.

Days passed with their creative spirit soaring.

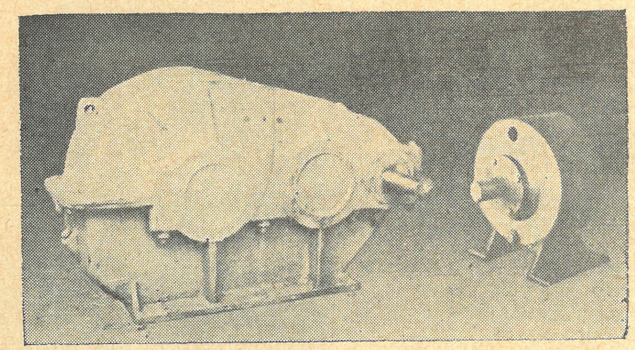
When they won the title of Chullima work-team they could not repress their ardent desire to relieve their distressed brothers and sisters in South Korea. They decided to extend the realm of their technical innovation. Subsequently, they produced the new decelerator.

The primary trade union organization consistently devoted its care to enhancing the technical level and skill of the work-team members. Since the inception of the work-team, it sent its members to higher technical school and college attached to the factory. It also saw to it that labour was organized rationally between skilled and unskilled hands to make the latter catch up rapidly their technical know-how through daily work. Meanwhile, a laboratory was set up for them and their inspection tour in other factories and coal mines furnished them with fresh knowledge.

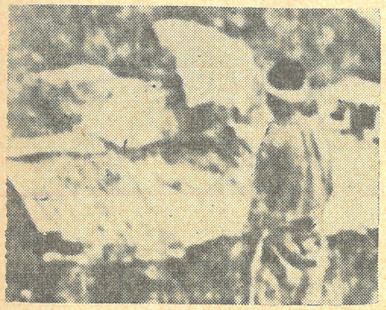
Whereas, 8 years ago, the average level of their knowledge was only equal to that of a junior middle school graduate and their skill averaged 5 grade or so, today they have acquired high skill and knowledge on a par with those of students close to the graduation level of higher technical school or college. The work-team members have been able to design and build on their own series of machines and installations requiring high skill.

There is another step taken to meet the technical innovation drive. The primary trade union organization made the work-team members pool their energy and wisdom to solve all problems relating to technical matters. When the new decelerator was designed, discussions were held repeatedly with the work-team members, and tasks were assigned accordingly. Thanks to this measure, it was possible to make the decelerator which requires high precision work in a short span of time, without great difficulty.

The Chullima work-team members led by Li Moon Goo does not rest in complacence. Even today they are bent on making innovations without interruption.



A new type decelerator (right)



Miners lived like this before liberation

SUNGHEUNG MINE YESTERDAY AND TODAY

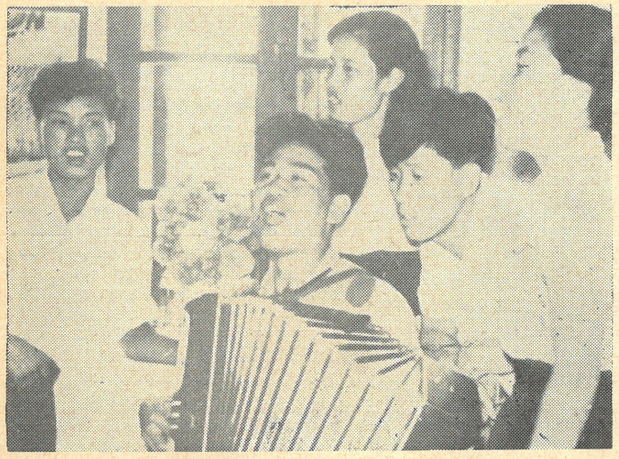
The Sungheung Mine is one of the biggest bases of the ferrous mining industry in our country. It has traversed a path with many twists and turns. The veins of the mine was uncovered by a common Korean farmer in 1913. But the Japanese imperialists who had occupied Korea in 1910, made their capitalists such as Sairo and Kuhara rob the Korean of the prospecting right of the said mine.

The Japanese mine owners made a desperate effort to plunder the mineral of high quality. They put the peasants to slave labour in Sungheung to construct a road and dressing plant in order to facilitate their pillage.

Now that things came to such a path, it seems superfluous to dwell upon the already developed situation. However, in those days, the local people used to say: "Working for three years at the mine makes one a grand-pa." Here the miners were forced to work for 14-16 hours a day in a stuffy pit lack of all labour protection devices. As a consequence, they were always exposed to danger.

It was when our country was liberated from the Japanese rule on August 15, 1945, that the Sungheung Mine began to play its role as a property of the Korean people. Today we can find here up-to-date facilities for the mining and modern houses for the miners.

At present electric cars are shuttling on a double track along through the pit. But, in the past, the miners carried the minerals with a "chige" (a kind of A-frame) on their back. Now all the production processes of the dressing plant are mechanized and automated. Inside the pit the work is done by the newest rock-drills, electric cars and conveyor. The



Singing at the clubhouse

round pits and the vertical pits are reinforced with cement. Outside, minerals are carried by a number of cable cars and lorries.

The miners are increasing the output of the mineral every year. There are 56 Chullima work-teams including merited miner Rim Sung Kon platoon and Huh Choon Sun Twice Chullima platoon which are renown for their continuous innovations. Among them are Jin Byong Mu, a driller and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and over 30 deputies to the power organs of various levels. Besides, hundreds of the workers are decorated by the state.

In the past, miners could not attend school, but now they are getting even higher education at the expense of the state, growing into engineers and assistant engineers.

In this region even a primary school worth mentioning could hardly be seen. But there are today over 10 schools of different levels and a mining college where the miners and their sons and daughters are studying.

The caves nicknamed "Mushroom", in which the workers had lived, disappeared long time ago. Today there stand modern houses along with a club, a hospital, a cinema, kindergartens, nurseries and other facilities.

Sangryukol Hill is renown for its fine scenery. A sanatorium and a rest home are run there for the convenience of the miners who enjoy their vacation there every year.

Now the Sungheung Mine has contributed to the building of the self-supporting national economy.

A residential quarter for workers

Worker-Guerillas

It happened when the Patriotic War of Liberation was at its height.

One day, Um Chang Yung headed for his work-place Generating Shop No. 2 of the Jangjingang Hydro-power Station in northeastern part of the country. He was racking his brain to find out ways and means of dealing with the approaching enemy.

He entered the station to hear the machine humming with sounds dear to him, for he operated it from pre-liberation days. Up to this time, the electricity generated here flowed in many directions to the factories in the north, crossing over ridges of mountains.

Um Chang Yung was heavy-hearted and overcome with concern. The American aggressive army, together with a large band of their merceneries, was approaching here. "Isn't it better to stop the generator? No, it's impossible!" He recalled how the workers jumped for joy when they heard again the sounds of the generator which started to run again after being repaired from the wreckage caused by the Japanese. Since they had become the masters of the generator, they resolved to share the fate of the generator in the construction of a prosperous new country. Therefore, they persisted in inspecting the machines, pouring out over them all their personal cares.

Um Chang Yung was determined to safeguard the generator, overcoming all the difficulties together with his work-mates. On that evening the workers had a meeting there and organized a guerilla unit to keep guard for the generator.

Not long afterwards, they learned that the U.S. mercenaries had penetrated into the perimeter of Ryundaibong, a hill not far off from the power station. The worker-guerillas rushed to the place and beat off the enemy. The attack was so sudden that the enemy sustained a large number of casualties.

For a few days, the enemy revealed their presence with sporadic cannon fires only. They did not dare to foot around in the vicinity of Ryundaibong.

The guerillas dispatched a patrol and found out that the enemy were under preparation for a new scheme. They were bringing in more artillery troops so as to reinforce themselves for attacking Ryundaibong again.

To counteract this plot, the guerillas decided to induce the enemy into the gorge running in-between Ryundaibong and Daidoobong which stood opposite each other.

The guerillas guessed right. The enemy launched a large-scale assault on October 25, 1950 after a fierce bombardment towards the fore-front of Ryundaibong and the rear of Daidoobong. They even used flame-throwers for the attack.

The guerillas waited for the enemy in trenches dug beforehand. A strong defensive action on the part of the guerillas halted the enemy offensive. By this time, the enemy changed their tactics. They slipped into the gorge in order to attack the flank and rear of the guerilla position.

As soon as they entered the gorge, a guerilla unit who had ambushed there, fired with its heavy machine-gun on the enemy troops from the latters' rear. Startled, the enemy shot heavy artillery fire on the machine-gun position. The machine-gunner was seriously injured by a splinter. In spite of that, he continued to trigger his gun. The enemy fell down one after another.

The guerillas poured out salvos to the front, right and left flanks of the enemy. The battle lasted for hours. The guerillas killed a large number of enemy troops and they succeeded in defending Ryundaibong.

While the guerillas were defending Ryundaibong with their lives, the workers left behind at the Generating Shop No. 2 began to disperse the main installations of the generator.

By this time, the enemy had already occupied the Generating Shop No. 4 a few miles away from the Generating Shop No. 2. They were trying desperately to make the generator run again. The guerillas had to obstruct the enemy to make such an attempt successful. On the other hand, they had to stop the enemy to cause any damage to the installations.

The guerilla unit dispatched to the enemy rear Han Yoo On and Li Suk Bum, the youngest guerillas in their unit. When the guerillas arrived at the destination, they found the enemy were engrossed madly in the repair of the generator. It was obvious that they intended to supply power to the territory occupied by them temporarily.

Han Yoo On talked round the enemy and managed to work in the place where the generator was being reassembled.

The repair did not proceed smoothly. As a consequence, they brought in by plane technicians and spare parts from Japan. They invited even a Japanese who had been incidentally the president of the Jangjingang Hydro-power Station during the Japanese rule.

At last, the generator was being assembled one by one. On the eve of the trial run, Han Yoo On sneaked into the machine-room and slipped some sand into the generator. As a result, the trial run scheduled on the next morning did not realize.

The enemy failed in the trial run many times more. The repeated failure put the enemy on alert. They reinforced their guard for the machine-room.

Mindful of the enemy vigilance, Han Yoo On had to change his mind. He decided to wreck the room where the switch-board was installed. It was pitch dark in the night. He approached stealthily the door leading to the room of distributing-board. Though he had succeeded in destroying the place, unfortunately, he was discovered by an enemy patrol.

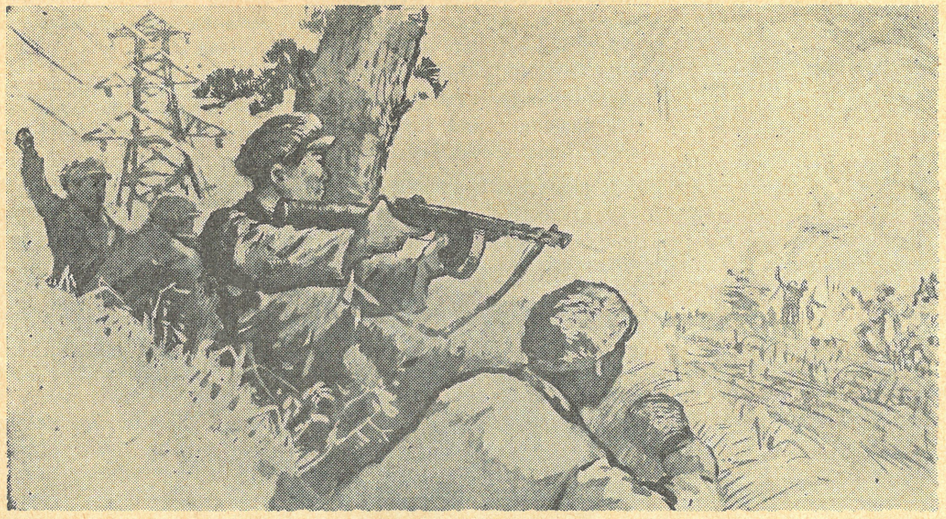
After his arrest, he was put under harsh torture. The enemy tried to get hold of the secrets of the guerillas. Han Yoo On bore all this and resisted by all means.

In the meantime, the guerillas and their revolutionary comrades working underground in the enemy rear waged a relentless struggle in order to save the installations of the power station and the homeland from the enemy hands. Therefore, they made in earnest all the preparations necessary for taking part in the battle to be fought by the People's Army in Jangjin area.

Before long, cannons roared and after a fierce engagement the encircled enemy troops sustained a heavy defeat and began to flee in haste. At the same time, the guerillas of the power station drove the enemy into a panicky situation, by destroying highways and bridges so as to cut off their route of retreat.

The area in which was situated the Generating Shop No. 4 was finally freed along with the Jangjin area.

Now, a company commander, Um Chang Yung hugged warmly Han Yoo On who had bravely fought in the enemy rear. Life began to pulsate again in the compound of the power station. The workers there brought back the once dispersed machine-parts hidden in different places. Once reassembled, the generators produced again electricity which was supplied again to various factories in the north.



IN SEARCH OF MINERAL VEIN

The explorers of the Kim Joon Hong Chullima Company on Mt. Baikam

Prospectors are making preparations for a field-work.

Prospectors vacationing at a rest-home

A piece of new ore is unearthed

Spectral analysis is made with a spectrograph

The Li Hyun Ki Surveying Company

I Like to Say This

Chang Kang Won, Electric Car Pit, Kowon Coal Mine

I returned to the homeland from Japan in 1960 by the 21st repatriation boat. I can describe for hours about the things that I felt anew in the motherland. Here I'm going to tell you some of my personal experiences.

Man Is Valued Most

As is often the case with returnees, in my first days in the homeland, I could hardly repress my impetuous feeling, because I wanted to throw myself into socialist construction as early as possible. I made up my mind to work in a coal mine as I wished before.

When I first went to the Kowon Coal Mine, I went through a physical examination at the hospital attached to the coal mine.

A physical examination card was made out in detail. As a result, I was given a job in the pit. I was delighted at the thought that I would soon set about my work in the homeland, the work for which I've been craving for a long time.

However, it became clear that everything did not fit to my imagination. I was admitted to go into the pits, of course, but not for work. It was something quite unexpected for me.

New recruits like me were grouped together to study the regulations on labour protection and safety devices and acquaint themselves with the conditions of the coal mine.

This time, too, I got hold of the man in charge of labour protection and safety work and said: "Eh, don't think I'm blind to these trifles! You will do me a favour, if you allow me to start my work."

"Uncle Kang, we must get through with the regulations to ensure safety in the pits. Coal is valuable, but man is more valuable. Coal is dug for the good of man, isn't it?" he persuaded me with a smile on his face. His argument was reasonable after all.

At last came the first day of my work in the motherland. Evidently, I got very exsited that day.

I belonged to the second platoon of the electric car pit. I cut coal in high spirit, pushing ahead with the tunnelling.

When I was in Japan I heard that man was valued most in the motherland. But I did not understand well the real meaning of the warm solicitude shown by the state, for I had been used to work in Japan in hard conditions.

The Life in the Pit is Really Good

In early days I failed to watch closely all the things going on inside the pit. However, working every day deep in the pit, I found it was quite different.

The pits, main and branch, reminded me of a large railway tunnel because I had to crawl in and out of a pit in Japan. The

electric car pit is reinforced with concrete blocks. The lighting is so good inside the pit that it is as bright as daytime outside. Pumps and ventilators keep operating to drain underground water and purify the air in the pit. And all processes of work, tunnelling, coal hewing, transporting, loading and unloading included, are mechanized. If necessary, even prop timbers are carried by a winch.

Mentioning of the facilities in the pit, I am impelled to tell something quite unexpected; I found a dining room, first-aid centre, and rest room in the pit itself. An episode comes to my mind on this account.

It occurred on the first day of my work.

I stepped into the pit, with a lunch box dangling on my waist. Kang Ryong Moon, a friend of mine who had returned to the homeland earlier than I, patted me on the back, saying: "My dear, you take trouble for nothing. Why are you carrying lunch with you?"

"Huh! Aren't you going to eat today?" I retorted.

"Why not? I'll have a hot and hot lunch!" Kang replied in jest. Then he told me that lunch would be served in the mess-room in the pit.

I was also much impressed by the first-aid centre in the pit. Several doctors and nurses are working there. They make it a routine to visit coaliers during the latters' rest time and see affably whether they feel quite themselves or not. To improve the health of coal miners, they supply them with tonic pills on the spot.

Although I felt quite myself and did not see there any work hard or harmful, I was recommended for a lighter work by the young workers who insisted: "Uncle, you'd better do a lighter work." How kind they were! They were helping heartily each other and having a high regard for old workers. Their sincere recommendation nearly drew tears from my eyes. That's why I became a paver in the pit for electric cars.

Cultural Aspects in the Mine

I have been to Jooeul to take a rest in August last year. On my way home I bought there two frames of landscape picture. I hung up one of them on the wall of my inner room and the other in the pit where I worked. My wife and eldest daughter gave me a quizzical stare. "What a surprise! When did you get such a taste?" they asked me in one voice.

It is not without reason that they wondered at my behaviour. When I was working in a coal mine in Japan I made pennies and spent on drinking, trying to forget all troubles. But, such a drinking did not occur many times a year.

Working in the motherland, however, I came to discover something new. One day my platoon leader Hyun Ki Bong scrubbed to clean a coal-stained wall in the pit, and another work-mate set a flower-vase.

For a while I could not understand them at all. It was because a recollection surged into my mind. In Japan a big-sized coal miner is called "coal-mount" and a small miner "coal-pet." They really looked like coal with their unwashed bodies.

While working here in Korea for several months, I gradually realized that such a thing was quite possible. Quite different from Japanese mines, the miners in our mine are provided with breaks even during their working hours. In the rest time the miners have a bath, take a sound nap or amuse themselves in the restroom of the pit. As a result, they do not overstrain themselves nor they worry about taking sunlight or fresh air outside the pit because they have plenty of time to do so.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the miners are eager to furnish well their work-place, constantly paying their attention to the cultural aspects of their life. So, I myself contrived a two-winged electric fan to be used for ventilation in the pit.

Peace Village and "Freedom Village"

There are some villages in the demilitarized zone spreading along the Demarcation Line. Among these villages are found Pyonghwa-ri and Daisung- dong.

The two villages stand as neighbours face to face across the Sachun River. The proximity allowed the folks of the two villages to have intimate relations with each other since distant past. Today, however, the villages show diametrically opposed scenes of their own.

First of all here are some accounts relating to the life of the village-folks of Pyonghwa-ri. The soil of this village used to be rather sterile. But now its hill is covered with an orchard. Houses accommodating 400-odd families are all built in recent years. As a result, the village is known as a "new village nestling in an orchard."

In the past, for generations the local farmers never had land of their own. In feudal period the land belonged to the royal house. Under the Japanese rule its ownership fell to the hands of a Japanese landlord. Later, under the Syngman Rhee regime it was registered as a property belonging to the "New Korea Corporation."

When the villagers had no land of their own, the situation of the local farmers was so miserable that it defied all description. All the fruits of their strenuous labour were seized outright by the exploiters. Therefore, the farmers cherished since long time a dream-like desire for having a piece of land of their own.

Their dream began to come to life in 1953. It was possible as a result of the fact that the village was embraced within the bounds of the D.P.R.K. following the U.S. defeat in the Korean war. The villagers became the masters of the land in accordance with the land policy put into practice by the Government of the D.P.R.K.

The farmers organized a cooperative as they had wished for, and proceeded to carry out technical revolution. At present, the fields are criss-crossed by waterways for irrigation. One could see electric wires stretched to and fro over the entire area. Tractors are carrying crops gathered from a bumper harvest. A much larger share of distribution for the farmers is expected again.

While the farmers are engaged in their work in the fields, their elder children numbering some 800 are studying at agricultural schools besides some others attending other kinds of schools. Kiddies of tender ages are gamboling cheerfully either at the kindergarten or nursery. The village boasts a well-equipped clinic and a store stacked with all sorts of goods.

The farmers take a vacation every year just like workers do. They enjoy it at a rest-home. Last year, a large number of farmers spent their vacations at the Ryungmoo Resort situated on a seashore or at the rest-homes on the lake-side of Sukam.

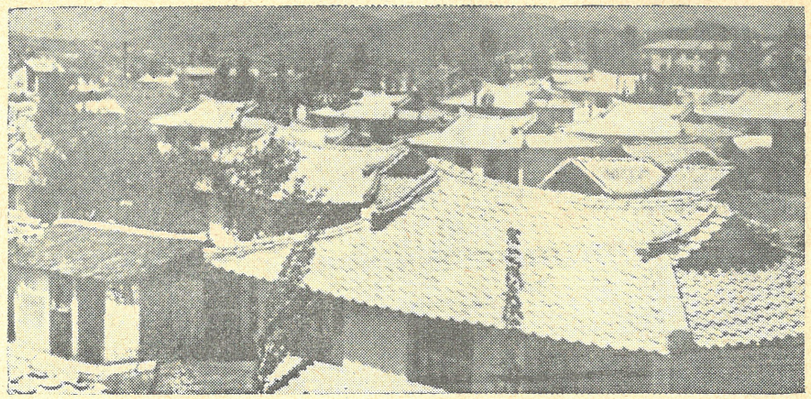
Some of them went vacationing on Mt. Myohyang and so on.

But even these happy and free people nurture a grievance. They are pining for the unification of the country.

But the farmers in the village are convinced that, even if separated, a reunion will be brought about one day for the fathers and sons, husbands and wives, and brothers and relatives.

Well, now let us have a look around the other village called Daisung- dong.

The village is surrounded by bushes of densely growing reeds and weeds through which roam wild boars even in day-time. Called ironically "Freedom Village", it has 216 inhabitants constituting 37 house-holds. It is languishing today in a tragic gloom. To the north the village Pyonghwa-ri is almost within their grasp. Yet, whenever they look up at it, a deep sigh is forced out from their



A partial view of Pyonghwa-ri (Peace Village)

hearts.

Before the motherland was divided, the people in Pyonghwa-ri and Daisung-dong had been accustomed to work togehter—they tilled together, transplanted rice-saplings together and weeded together and so on. They called on each other in the evening. On holidays they paid their respects to the elders of the respective villages. Games were organized jointly for swinging and wrestling.

A considerable number of people—parents, brothers and sisters, in-laws, relatives, friends—are scattered apart in both villages. And, on account of the cursed Demarcation Line, they are blind to all the going-on occurring on the other side of their village.

Still worse, the people of this "Freedom Village" are not allowed to go beyond the bounds of the village. In case a local boy marries a girl from another village, the bride would be unable to go back to her parental home. If any girl born and grown here wished to leave this place for marriage, she would not be allowed to come back and live here.

As the local people say aptly, it is an evil outcome from the political consideration of the U.S. army headquarters. Even the puppet authorities of South Korea have nothing to do with the life and human rights of the local inhabitants. The only symbol of their existence is the identity card issued by the 2nd Division of the U.S. Army. When farmer go out to work in the field, he is required to carry with him a transit permit with his portrait pasted among English words. In case pupils here go to a middle school in another place they have to go through complicated formalities.

Neither a hospital nor a clinic is found in this place. So, even an urgent case has to be entrusted to the fate. Not a single sheet of newspaper reaches this place throughout the whole year. So is the "freedom" given to the people of this village by the U.S. Army. But this sort of freedom is being rebuffed by the villagers.

"We miss everything here, men and books from outside. We long for genuine freedom," say the village folks.

However, even these aspirations should be regarded as of minor importance. Some time ago a reporter from Seoul visited this place and had the following words to say about the villagers.

"The sole desire of the people of this village is the unification of the motherland. An old man revealed to me that he was praying for the day of unification so that he should be able to ply freely between his place and the rear and to meet the compatriots in the north, crossing the armistice line without trouble."

Although Pyonghwa-ri and Daisung-dong reflect two diametrically opposed worlds, the aspirations of the people in both villages regarding the unification of the motherland is unanimous. But this aspiration cannot be realized until there remain in South Korea the Yankees who have driven the people of Daisung-dong Village into a barbed-wire enclosure, depriving them of all the human rights and putting them under strict surveillance.

Daisung-dong Village, now hidden among reeds, will become as rich and civilized as Pyunghwa-ri only after the U.S. imperialism, the root cause of all evils, is chased out and when the country's unification is carried out by our own hands.

The inhabitants of the "Freedom Village" should have a pass issued by the U.S. Army

A sentinel posted at "Freedom Village" to inspect the passers-by. What sort of freedom have the villagers?

NO TOUCH

Some Koreans used the English words "No Touch!" until Korea got rid of the Japanese colonial rule. They said this when they had stricken a good luck or found a bonanza, and so on.

This foreign expression is closely connected with the history of imperialist plunder of Korea. It dates back up to the forties of the last century when the United States, the Great Britain and France started racing into Korea, each with the signboard "trade" or "propagation of church."

Among them, the United States was most active with its far-sighted aggressive scheme. The American ambition and greed was strongly felt more than ever in the latter half of the 19th century.

In August 1866, the U.S. armed vessel "General Sherman" intruded upon Korea, sailed upstream along the lower reaches of the Daidong River, but got sunk there by local inhabitants.

Between April and May 1868 the U.S. warship "Sinando Ah" crawled again into the same river. A group of gangsters led by Jenkins on board landed on the riverside and indulged in piratic acts. But they were driven back by the local people.

The Americans felt sore at the two cold receptions. They came again in May 1871, this time with five U.S. warships up to a place adjacent to Moolchi Island. It was an act of open aggression.

At the same time, it was the Yankees who helped Japan to invade the Kanghwa Island of Korea with three ships led by "Wunyomaru" in September 1875.

These piratic acts were followed by the "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade" signed in Jemoolpo in May 22, 1882. It was an unequal treaty forced upon the then Korean government. The treaty provided the Americans all the favours to the detriment of the Korean people. Its signing marked the hey-day for the economic infiltration of the Yankees into Korea.

In 1883 the then U.S. Minister Bingham, in collusion with Morse's Company, an American firm, in Japan, offered to Korea a loan amounting to three million won at the price of the rights of mining the whole mineral resources of Korea. They also demanded the right to lumber away from Woolreung Island trees worth 500,000 dollars.

An American firm called "Pouncent Company" in Inchon, Korea, and others took over themselves the contracting right for goods supplied to the then Korean government. In this way the Americans gained far more economic concessions in Korea than any other foreign countries. To realize this, they employed both deplomats and missionaries.

Now the Wall Street plunderers started digging gold, silver, copper in a number of places including Kojindong, Woonsan and Holdong in north Korea, Hwachun, Kangreung in central Korea, Jiksan in south Korea.

When they found veins of some rare minerals they put up at once a marker reading "No Touch!" They shouted aloud "No Touch!" whenever a Korean approached the place.

At the Holdong Mine, the servants of the Wall Street raked in gold, shouting "No Touch!" whipping the Korean miners.

Ingots of gold from Korea began to be piled up in the coffers of Wall Street millionaires. Meanwhile, our people, the master of all the natural wealth in this land, were reduced to wage-slaves driven deep underground. Already in 1909 the Americans occupied 80 per cent of the total quantity of gold and silver produced in Korea. It was digged at the mines of Woonsan, Sooan, Holdong, Changsung and Jiksan run by them.

This means that almost the whole gold output of Korea was flowing into the hands of the Wall Street capitalists.

The Americans stretched their greedy hands to other economic fields.

In 1890's Maris Golburan, Postweak and others from the Wall Street got concessions for laying the Seoul-Inchon Railway, the building of electric tramway and water service in Seoul, and for supplying electricity in the city. They were also granted to open a bank affiliated to the "Korea-U.S. Electric Company" and to fell trees in the area along the Aprok River.

In the first years of the 20th

The September General Strike

Today we meet the 20th anniversary of the September general strike which was called by the South Korean working class against the American marauders.

After the surrender of Japan in August 1945, the U.S. imperialists crept into South Korea and confiscated more than 90 per cent of industries and means of transport there. They neglected production and enforced a harsh control over grain. This put the people on the verge of starvation.

The Yankee imperialists also made a desperate bid to foil the struggle for the sovereignty and independence of the Korean people, resorting to terrorism and repression against democratic forces. At the same time, they were engrossed in taking the reactionary forces under their wings and laying the foundation of their colonial rule.

Such a colonial subjugation policy pursued by them met the opposition from the working class and people in South Korea. The struggle of the working class against the colonial subjugation policy of U.S. imperialism, for the sovereignty and independence of the Korean people, for democratic rights and freedom, and better living conditions surged into high tide in the period from September 1945 to August 1946. Inspired by the great achievements made in carrying out democratic reforms in North Korea, the South Korean workers came out in strikes and demonstrations.

Tens of thousands of the employed and unemployed, youth and students, the poor and needy in urban and rural areas came out in hunger march under the slogan: "Give us rice!" They rushed to the authorities of the U.S. military administration to carry through their demand.

In September 1946 railway workers in Pusan conducted a large-scale strike for the supply of rice, wage increase, immediate stop of all outrageous acts by the U.S. military administration and for the enforcement of labour law like that in North Korea. In the wake of them, 40,000 or more railwaymen throughout South Korea went on general strike. They were in no time joined by the workers from electric, mining, metal, civil engineering, fibre, food-stuff, chemical and fishing industries; and those from communications, traffic and transports, shipping

century, the Yankees became still craftier in their economic plunder of Korea.

They set up in 1902 the "Continental Development Company" to perform another tragedy in this land—slave trade under the name of "emigration."

The 4 years from 1902 to 1905 witnessed 4,600 "emigrants" leaving for the American-run sugar farms in Hawaii, and tens of thousands for the western coastal areas of North America, for Mexico as well as for South America.

As usual, they employed in Korea the signboard "charity" to camouflage their true, plundering nature. So, there were a few "charity hospitals" at the mines. Plunderers remained plunderers whether with a gun in hand or a surgeon's knife.

There was an American named Piwon at the Woonsan Mine. He had no doctor's certificate, but pretending himself to be a surgeon, he operated on appendicitis cases, killing more than 150 Korean workers.

The Yankees have been fattened sucking the blood of Koreans and swallowing the natural resources, the wealth of Korea. Since Korea got rid of the Japanese, the Yankees have resorted and are resorting to all sorts of atrocities in South Korea. That is why the Korean people call the Yankee imperialists their first and sworn enemy. The resentment and hatred for them have been pent up not only for 20 years after World War II but they can be traced back to more than 100 years.

business and publishing firms along with salaried men in general service including the junior employees of the U.S. military administration. The general strike embraced about 300,000 factory and office workers, spreading like a prairie fire to fifty-eight cities, towns and counties in South Korea.

All principal railway lines came to a complete standstill and telegraphic communications stopped too. Machines ceased to operate and department stores closed their doors. Over the factory buildings were fluttering red flags hoisted by the strikers, and the streets were flooded with columns of workers, youth and students, jobless and poor people.

Startled by this revolutionary advance the U.S. military administration took repressive measures while using their old trick of appeasement and deception. The U.S. army forced engine-drivers to operate their locomotives, pointing rifles at their breast in Pusan, Kwangjoo and other localities. But none of them complied. In Inchon, too, American troops were mobilized, but they could not break the strike.

In the meantime, the U.S. military government became desperate. It called out an armed unit of 4,000 men with some tanks at 3 a.m. on September 30, and attacked by surprise the Ryongsan Railway Yard where the main forces of railway workers had been concentrated during the strike. A face-to-face fight unfolded. Enraged workers stood up against the enemy with hammers and shovels in their hands. They also pelted the enemy with stones. The violent clashes lasted about four to five hours. There were heavy casualties: over 40 workers were killed or wounded and 1,700 were arrested that day.

Following this inhuman act, more and more strikers came into collision with police units everywhere. The bloody campaign organized by the U.S. military administration provoked the people to indignation and opposition. The workers' strike went over to mass demonstrations, and a nationwide anti-U.S. resistance broke out in October. A band of armed police in Taegu fired on October 1 at over 10,000 people demanding for rice and inflicted heavy casualties upon them. Indignant at this, the masses raided the police stations and wiped out vicious officials and policemen.

After this, patriotic people rose up in resistance struggle in all parts of South Ko-

rea, North and South Kyungsang Province included.

Under such circumstances the American military administration proclaimed a "martial law" and arrested tens of thousands of patriots, throwing them into prison and killing them at random. However, workers and people in South Korea carried on their resistance for nearly two months, braving all sorts of repression. The resistance was participated by some 2,300,000 patriotic people.

The September general strike dealt a heavy blow at the colonial subjugation policy of U.S. imperialism.

Through the general strike millions of the South Korean workers were awakened by their roused class consciousness. Their political experience was enriched.

The September general strike sustained no small amount of casualties. But the spirit displayed by this anti-American, national salvation struggle is still living in the hearts of the South Korean working class and people.

This is clearly proved by the numerous struggles for saving the country against the the Yankee imperialists during the past twenty years—the April 19 uprising in 1960 which overthrew the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee in particular, the March 24 and June 3 struggle in 1964 against the "South Korea-Japan Agreements" concocted by the Japanese militarists and Pak Jung Hi clique at the bidding of the United States, the strike of 25,000 Korean workers employed by U.S. troops and other recent struggles waged by the workers and people in South Korea.

Government on Paper

In Seoul there is a place called Chungwadai. During the Japanese occupation, this place was used as the residence of the Governor-General of Korea.

After the Japanese defeat in the second world war, it was occupied by Gen. Hodge who was the commanding general of the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea. Later, it became the residence of Syngman Rhee and the succeeding "presidents."

At present, it is the residence of Pak Jung Hi, the loyal henchman of the U.S. imperialists. Here Pak Jung Hi concocts all sorts of intrigues to faithfully execute the orders of his master, oppressing and exploiting the South Korean people.

The present rulers in South Korea are those who like to follow everything American, doing all kinds of vicious acts ordered by the Yankees. A certain journalist reported that the present ruling system of South Korea is an "imitation of the U.S. presidential system;" that it is based in form on the principle of the division of power into three branches. There are many points of similarity because the constitution was drafted by some Amerisan scholars at the time when the military regime was to be taken over by a "civilian administration."

Pak Jung Hi clique appears to be in a position to handle political matters on their own, but in actuality they are bound to take orders from their master.

During the month of September 1964, U.S. Ambassador Brown had talks more than ten times with Pak Jung Hi and other high-ranking politicians and coerced them into resuming the "South Korea-Japan Talks" so as to expedite its conclusion.

By the end of September and early October of the same year, Assistant Secretary of State Bundy visited both Japan and South Korea. He repeatedly declared that the United States was ready to support by adequate means the cooperation between South Korea and Japan. The talks now smacking of U.S. intervention was resumed one month later in early December.

To realize this, Pak Jung Hi blabbed that he was determined to conclude the talks within 1965, even though he became a second Li Wan Yong (traitor who had sold Korea to Japan in 1905); that he would take every measure available to root out the student demonstrations; and that he would take stern measures against all sorts of demonstration regardless of their scope.

Last year when the last round of the bargain for the country-selling was conducted, he proclaimed a state of emergency and arrested, detained and murdered at random demonstrators against "South Korea-Japan talks," by mobilizing the puppet troops.

As to the country-selling trip of Pak Jung Hi last year, it was realized only after a secret talk with the U.S. ambassador in South Korea. It was put into effect by his master in Washington.

When in Washington, Pak Jung Hi obtained a long-term development loan amounting to 150 million dollars at the price of his loyalty to the master in Washington. Then he disclosed his intention to dispatch more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam at the request of his master (At the time Johnson and the ruling circles of America demanded him to dispatch 30,000 South Korean puppet troops in addition to 2,000 already sent).

Since 1964 the U.S. imperialists repeatedly appealed to their satellites and allied power for sending troops to South Vietnam. The appeal, however, did not arouse much interest. Therefore, in order to avoid further defeats in South Vietnam, they tried to make use of the example shown by Pak Jung Hi as a means to attract mercenaries from other countries.

They preached that South Korea should show a good example in dispatching troops to South Vietnam. In response to this, Pak Jung Hi bluffed that if necessary, he was ready to immediately dispatch ten divisions.

Moreover, the trip of Pak Jung Hi to South-East Asia coincided with the Asian tour of Vice-President Humphrey in last February was in pursuit of the same purpose.

In this connection, the Central Radio of Seoul exposed that "the tour of Vice-President Humphrey was a political manoeuvre to bring into the Vietnamese war more troops from Asian countries; that the diplomatic visits of Pak Jung Hi calling for united support to Vietnam gave him a decisive assistance in the acceleration of this scheme."

Since Pak Jung Hi toured South-East Asian countries, he dispatched more troops to South Vietnam and he is now contemplating to supply a greater number of troops as cannon-fodder for the U.S. imperialists.

Consequently, let alone the South Korean people at large, even prominant political figures in South Korea are raising their voice in opposition to the dispatch of puppet troops to South Vietnam. According to the Radio Moonhwa of South Korea, the former president Yoon Bo Sun commented as follows:

"The so-called national democracy expounded by President Pak Jung Hi is limited to a contractor's business done at the expense of South Vietnam. Since he came in power, the most predominant feature is his politics by iron-fist, by spies and corruption; that political funds are exacted for illegal elections and so on. This is a perfidy to democracy... In order to prop up their power, they have resorted to raise political funds by selling the blood of the youth..."

Pak Jung Hi is bent on complying with all sorts of U.S. instructions. He was engrossed in the conspiratorial Ministerial Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions. This conference was first called by Li Dong Won, Foreign Minister of the South Korean regime, after he had got instruction from Secretary of State Rusk. Originally, it was planned as a "conference for discussing the security of South-East Asia" or a "conference of the foreign ministers of the nine anti-communist countries in Asia."

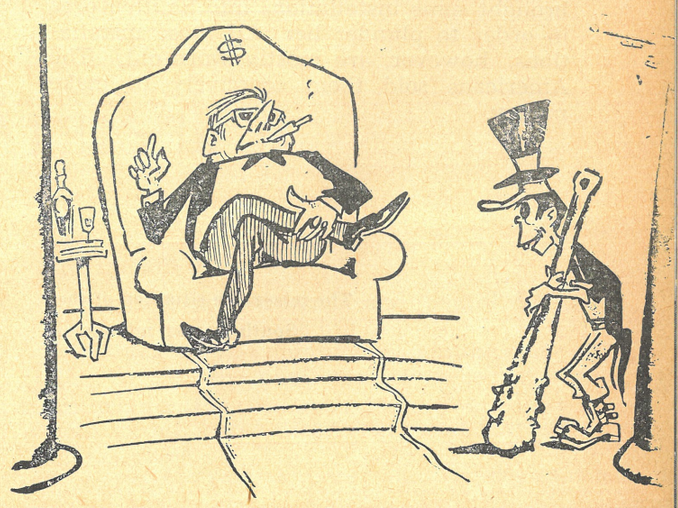
Towards the end of last February Assistant Secretary of State Bundy who is in charge of Far Eastern affairs visited Japan on his way to the Philippines. On this occasion he instigated the Sato government to play the leading role in this so-called Seoul conference.

In this way, Pak Jung Hi clique are eager to transform South Korea into a base for the "anti-communist military alliance" in the Asian area, not to speak of the fact that it has already become a U.S. colony.

Li Dong Won once revealed to some journalists that he wanted to set up a permanent organization similar to the Organization of American States.

Although Pak Jung Hi clique talk noisily about "self-determination," "great innovation," "modernization," etc., but through the actual facts unfolded in South Korea one can see clearly that they are moving merely as puppets controlled by the Yankee imperialists.

In this connection, Senator Morse aptly said in early January that the ROK government is a "government on paper." At a public hearing Senator Fullbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee expressed his doubt whether South Korea could last six months after the eventual withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.



South Korean Miners Are Toiling

South Korea is bountiful in its mineral resources: iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, graphite, fluorite, steatite, tungsten, monazite and other rare minerals.

But all these have not been fully exploited and utilized for the welfare of the people owing to the U.S. policy for converting South Korea into their colony and military base. On the contrary, only those which is useful for the military ends are being digged out and are left to the wanton plunder of the U.S. imperialists, being used as their strategic materials.

In consequence, the underground mining of South Korea has to suffer inevitably from the colonial one-sidedness and it is not tied to the processing industry of its own.

Especially, the development of the metallurgical and machine-building industries have been held in check by the American policy obliterating the South Korean national economy. As a result, the problem of machine supply remains unsolved.

The out-moded installations of mining industry left over by the Japanese have not been replaced with new ones. Technically, the industry remains backward as ever.

Following liberation, Americans have brought some installations into South Korea in order to plunder her. All these installations, however, are mostly worn-out. The Americans sold them coercively to make money.

The original aim of Americans in South Korea has been profit-making through employing cheap labour force. The "Seoul-Kyungje" (Seoul Economy) once reported that the wage of South Korean worker was as low as one-fourth of that of the Japanese.

Relying mainly upon cheap labour force, the U.S. imperialists have limited the investment required by the renewal of installations, let alone introducing any new technique. That is why the back-breaking manual labour is a predominent phenomenon in the mining industry of South Korea.

For instance, the "Yangyang Iron Mine" a "state-run enterprise" in South Korea, is not adequately equipped for loading and unloading work. On account of this, the workers load ore with baskets and hoes.

Laying bare this, a South Korean journalist of the daily "Tonga Ilbo" said: "The workers here makes one think of 'human cranes'."

The miserable situation of the South Korean miners.

In a more piteous plight is the situation of the equipment used by coal mines which occupy a large proportion in the underground mining industry in South Korea.

In an article introducing the "Nyungwol mine" which is under the direct management of Pak Jung Hi clique, the daily "Tonga Ilbo" commented as follows:

"...The gallery is so narrow that one cannot pass through freely. And ore-carrying cars are so scarce that scrambles for cars often break out among the workers."

The case is the same with the mines in Samchuk area which has 90 per cent of the South Korean mines, producing more than 80 per cent of coal in South Korea.

Some time ago, a journalist of the daily "Sanub Kyungje" went to this mining area and reported on the situation of the "Jangsung mine" as follows:

"The pit bends downward at 30 degree with a single carriage-line running along it. Ten metres inside, drops of inky water fall down to the slushy ground. The ceiling is supported by some poles, none too strong, in a criss-cross way, threatening to fall down at any moment. Some distance inside, one encounters a "midget tunnel" through which miners with heavy loads of coal on their back squeeze themselves out staggering.

"It is suffocating at the hewing face which was filled with coal and stone dust. Not a single ventilator is installed there. Here workers are burdened with murderous toil and moil as lamented by the South Korean daily 'Kyunghyang Shinmoon.'

"Colliers are boring holes for blasting with hand drills. It is said that the colliery owner does not introduce rock drills, in order to make more profits without investment... The daily target assigned to the workers here is so high that they can hardly hit it though they are working 12-14 hours a day.

"In this mine about 70 men lose their lives every year on account of accidents. In the first quarter of 1965 alone, more than 50 men were crippled as a result of the accidents occurred when they crawled out through the midget-tunnel.

"In last March a layer of coal suddenly collapsed. Twelve men at the hewing face were on the brink of suffocation. But the mine authorities were not inclined to open up again the blocked pit, considering that it might cost them much money and manpower..."

Such a phenomenon can be seen almost everywhere in South Korea under U.S. occupation.

That is why, since liberation in 1945 all the workers in South Korea including those in Samchuk and Nyungwol waged a ceaseless struggle in many ways so as to drive out the Yankees from our country.

REALISM AT ITS BEST

It happened in May, 1965, at the Jangsung Primary School in South Korea. In a drawing class the teacher in charge of the third class asked his pupils to draw Jangsung village as it looked to them.

One of the pupils drew in his picture a black river and a brownish hill. After seeing the picture the teacher told him that the river should have been drawn in blue colour and the hill in green.

"Please look at the river and the hill! Isn't the river black and the hill brown?"

The teacher was dumbfounded at the question, because the pupil actually reflected in his picture the real aspects of the village with its hill bared of greenery and with its murky river.

Arab Nations March On

The Arab peoples are building up a new life. Today they are moulding a history of their own, protesting against the aggression and intervention by the international reactionary forces abroad while washing off the cursed remnants of colonialism at home.

With their resolute advance, united under the banner of anti-imperialism, independence and self-reliance, they are greatly contributing to the defence of peace and security of the Middle East and the world. At the same time, the united movement gives a telling blow to the imperialists and their lackeys who are scheming a new war in the Middle East. The working people of Korea rejoice over the successes gained by the Arab peoples as over their own.

Since long time, in fact, the U.S. imperialists have been coveting the Middle East which is not only one of the big oil-producing centres but also a place strategically important. In particular, they began to exert in earnest their evil influence of aggression and expansion, seizing the chance when the British influence over the region was weakened after World War II.

In 1947, the U.S. imperialists proclaimed the anti-communist "Truman Doctrine" under the name of "aid" to Greece and Turkey. Subsequently, they divided Palestine and illegally cooked up Israel in May, 1948.

In January 1957, they proclaimed the "Eisenhower Doctrine" under the pretext of filling up the "blank space" left in the Middle East. This was followed in July 1958, by the landing of U.S. troops from the U.S. 6th Fleet on Lebanon.

But whenever the Arab peoples found the U.S. imperialists and their puppets scheming against them they united themselves to give a crushing blow to them.

Instead of drawing lessons from these experiences, the U.S. imperialists take defiant attitude toward the Arab peoples by instigating Israel.

Since long time, the Yankees have been supplying lethal weapons along with huge sums of dollars to Israeli expansionists. This year too, they entered into an agreement on arms-aid with the Israeli Zionists, which is the 3rd big agreement ever concluded between the U.S. imperialists and Israel of late.

The Israeli expansionits with U.S. backing are aggravating tension in the Middle East by conducting provocations continuously against the neighbouring Arab countries.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to justify in vain such a criminal act as if it were an inevitable "step" to maintain the "balance of power" in the Middle East. But it is as clear as day what makes the Israeli expansionists play the role of "shock brigade" of aggression. They are armed by none other than the U.S. imperialists who pursue an aggressive policy against the Arab countries.

While stirring up the Israeli expansionists to make aggressive provocations against the Arab countries, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to disrupt and break up the Arab countries by fabricating the reactionary "Islam Treaty" in the Middle East. They are also in a manoeuvre to curb and frustrate the flames of the national liberation movement spreading wide in this region.

But the more serious the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are in their rash acts, the more resolutely the Arab peoples march united in a body. President Nasser of the United Arab Republic once said: "The United Arab Republic will continue its struggle against imperialism and Israel from generation to generation."

This speech is the true reflection of the firm determination of the people of the UAR who are ready to firmly defend their independence and national prestige.

In Yemen, Iraq and Syria too, the voice of the people "Smash imperialism!" is mounting day by day. And the Palestinian patriotic fighters' struggle for recovering the lost territory is now spreading like a wild fire.

Today, the entire progressive peoples in the world are on the side of the Arab peoples. The Arabs are fighting to crush the provocative acts of the imperialists and the Israeli expansionists in order to liberate Palestine and defend peace and security of the Arab world.

The Korean working class and people have expressed their deep sympathy and solidarity with all the peoples fighting for freedom and liberation. They will give an active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Arab peoples who are striving to consolidate their national independence and social progress by smashing the aggressive plots of the imperialists and the Israeli expansionists.

The Arab land belongs to the Arab peoples. So, the imperialists must stop at once the intervention in and the reckless provocations to the Arab world and, Israel, the "cancer" of the Arab world, must be eliminated without further delay.

For strengthening INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

TELEGRAM TO VIETNAM TRADE UNION

On June 29 and 30 the U.S. imperialists made bombing raids on the outskirts of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong. In connection with this incident, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a telegram to the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions expressing its militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people. The telegram pointed out that the U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong were one more serious step of the U.S. "war escalation" policy and an open challenge to the dignity of the socialist camp and an act of wrecking peace in Asia and the world.

Saying that the Korean working class along with the entire Korean people are denouncing the U.S. aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and their brutal air raids against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, it went on as follows:

"The Korean working class and people resolutely demand that the U.S. imperialists unconditionally and at once stop their bombing of the DRV and all their aggressive acts

committed in Vietnam and withdraw from South Vietnam their troops as well as those from their satellites, taking away all their lethal weapons. The Korean working class and people regard the aggression against Vietnam as an aggression against themselves. So, we are ready to fight all the time together with the fraternal Vietnamese working class and people and to render them all possible assistance until the U.S. imperialists are completely wiped out."

Finally the telegram expressed the conviction that the heroic Vietnamese working class will repulse the U.S. aggression, liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the country, winning their final victory.

GREETINGS TO ALGERIAN TRADE UNION

On the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the independence of Algeria, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to the General Trade Unions of Algeria.

The telegram expressed that the friendly relations between the working classes and peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened in the future in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new.

The telegram wished that the Algerian working class and people will win in the struggle to crush every scheme of the imperialists, consolidate their national independence and build their national economy.

MESSAGE TO THE TRADE UNION OF MONGOLIA

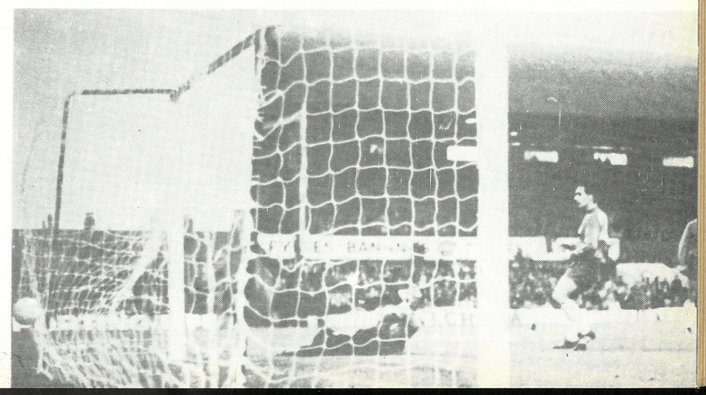
In the name of the Korean working class, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Mongolia on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

The message extended warm congratulation for their exploits in socialist revolution and construction for the past years. It expressed the conviction that the friendly relations between the working classes and trade unions of the two countries will be further developed in the common struggle against imperialism, for peace and the cause of socialism.

Finally the message wished them fresh successes in their struggle for the acceleration of socialist construction.

Korean team arrives in Englangd to participate in the 8th World Football Championships

The crowd at the Liverpool station is cheering the Korean team



The Korean team beat the Italian team 1:0

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The Korean TRADE UNIONS